

Washington U. Focus Of Anti-Spy Group

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WASHINGTON, June 29—A new coalition, the Campaign to Stop Government Spying, designated Washington University in St. Louis yesterday as one of the campuses where it will seek to stop any undercover activity by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Morton H. Halperin, who heads the campaign, recalled at a press conference that a Senate select committee had alerted colleges last year that they faced a problem in the "operational exploitation" of teachers and administrators by the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

"We believe that there is a person on every major American university campus whose job it is to recruit for the CIA right at this moment," Halperin said. "We believe this is a violation of the CIA's charter, which prohibits it from operating inside the United States, and a violation of academic freedom."

John D. Marks, a freelance writer who is active in the Campaign to Stop Government Spying, cited Washington University on the basis of a report that an Iranian graduate student in economics had been recruited in 1975 to return to Iran for two years as a paid CIA agent.

The student, Ahmad Jabbari, pretended to co-operate, but, instead of becoming an agent, secretly taped his conversation with the CIA recruiter at the Colony Hotel in Clayton, Mo., and told his story to Frances Fitzgerald, a writer. She told it in an article in the Jan. 23, 1976, issue of New Times Magazine, with long excerpts from the transcribed conversation.

Other incidents of CIA activity on campuses were reported by the Select Committee on Intelligence, which was headed by Senator Frank Church (Dem.), Idaho. As a result, Harvard University last month adopted guidelines to limit the relationship of the university and its faculty and administrators with the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

Halperin said the coalition would write in about two weeks to colleges and universities where it had reason to

believe CIA activity might still be going on, asking them to adopt procedures similar to the Harvard guidelines.

After about two months, he said, the coalition will announce the names of the institutions canvassed; together with their responses to the request.

Halperin said he expected there would be "activity on the campuses in the fall" to encourage the colleges to adopt the guidelines.

Marks predicted that the campaign would cause the Federal Government to restrict the CIA's use of college campuses.

"We don't believe the Carter Administration will be willing to take the heat," Marks said. "It will be like it was with the CIA's use of missionaries a few years ago. People began complaining about it, and within six months the CIA caved in."

President Derek C. Bok of Harvard published for comment the guidelines drawn up by a faculty committee and asked that they be followed pending any revision. He said they would serve the interests of both Harvard and the United States.

The Harvard guidelines include the following:

—Harvard may do research for the CIA provided normal contracting procedures are followed and the existence of the contract is made public.

—Individuals may do research and analysis for the CIA, directly and indirectly, but they must report in writing to the dean of faculty and the university president.

—Any member of the Harvard community who has an relationship with the CIA as a recruiter should report that fact. A recruiter should not give the CIA the name of another member of the Harvard community without that person's consent.

—Individuals should not undertake intelligence operations for the CIA, nor should they participate in any propaganda activities if they know the materials are misleading or untrue.

—No individual should assist the CIA in obtaining the unwitting services of another, nor should the CIA employ members of the Harvard community in an unwitting manner.

Marks said the campaign had "nothing per se against the CIA's having an open involvement on the campuses—that is, if someone puts up a notice that he is recruiting for the agency."

A controversy arose at Washington University in April 1975 when it was disclosed that Daniel H. Gashler, director of the news bureau at the medical school, had provided information to the CIA on travel plans of faculty members.

Gashler admitted supplying data on faculty members who planned to attend foreign scientific meetings, make trips abroad or attend scientific meetings in the United States at which delegates from the Soviet Union might be present.

A faculty committee censured Gashler and called for setting up guidelines on the activities of university personnel in their relations to investigative agencies.

Gashler, who has since left the university, told the faculty committee that he had supplied information to the CIA for about six years, despite an order to stop from Chancellor William H. Danforth.

Meanwhile, Halperin and Marks, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, filed suit against the CIA and its director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, to obtain under the Freedom of Information Act documents bearing on the CIA's use of colleges and universities.

The Church Committee's report last year said that the CIA was then using several hundred college administrators, faculty members and teaching graduate students on more than 100 campuses to provide leads, "make introductions for intelligence purposes" and occasionally write books and other material to be used for propaganda purposes abroad. It said a "few score" others were used "in an unwitting manner for minor activities."

Jabbari, Ahmad

P-Fitzgerald
Frances

Org/ Academics

Org/ Harvard
Guidelines

Gashler, Daniel